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## INFORMATION REPORT

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1. Before October 1950 timber cutting and processing was in the hands of 24 state organizations known as IPEIL (State Enterprise for Timber Cutting Industry). This system lacked sufficient concentration and was replaced 1 October 1950 by a new organization known as Trustlemn. Trustlemn consists of seven independent units under the direct control of the Ministry of Wood and Paper Industries. These units are located at Brasov, Arad, Targu-Mures, Bucharest, Pitesti, Campulung-Bucovina, and Cluj.
2. Trustlemn Stalin (also known as Trustlemn Brasov) controls through several Trustlemn managements the following sawmills:
  - a. Stalin (Brasov): the Stalin mill at 35 Calea Bucuresti, which operates two old Brunn-Konigsfelder frame saws, one old Gubitch saw, and one 150 h.p. steam engine burning sawdust as fuel. A parquetry factory is attached to this mill.
  - b. Cernatul: one old Brunn-Konigsfelder saw, one old Topan saw, and one 75-80 h.p. steam engine.
  - c. Zabratu (sic): two old Topan saws and one 80 h.p. steam engine.
  - d. Zarnesti: one Kirscher frame saw, one Hoffman frame saw, one Topan frame saw, and one 150 h.p. steam engine.
  - e. Comanda: six old Brunn-Konigsfelder saws and two steam engines totaling 300 h.p.
  - f. Papauti: two old Brunn-Konigsfelder saws and one 35-40 h.p. steam engine.
  - g. Targu Sacuesc: two old Brunn-Konigsfelder saws and one 80 h.p. steam engine.

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- h. Oituz: two old Kirschner saws, one old Topan saw, and one 150-180 h.p. steam engine.
  - i. Sandominic: two old Brunn-Konigsfelder saws, one old Topan saw, and one 120 h.p. steam engine.
  - j. Sansimion: two old Brunn-Konigsfelder saws, one old Kirschner saw, and one 80-90 h.p. steam engine.
  - k. Sibiu: four old Hoffman and Brunn-Konigsfelder saws and one 150 h.p. steam engine.
  - l. Orlat: two old saws of unknown make and one steam engine of unknown power.
  - m. Talmaciu: four old Brunn-Konigsfelder saws and one 150 h.p. steam engine.
  - n. Sebes Alba: four old Brunn-Konigsfelder saws and one 150-180 h.p. steam engine.
  - o. Homorod: two old Topan saws, one steam engine of unknown power and a parquetry factory.
  - p. Agas: six old saws of unknown make taken from the former Foresta Romana Company.
  - q. Gomanesti: seven old saws of unknown make taken from the former Foresta Romana Company.
  - r. Balata: three old saws of unknown make taken from the former Foresta Romana Company.
  - s. Darmanesti: one old saw of unknown make taken from the former Foresta Romana Company.
  - t. Onesti: six old saws of unknown make taken from the former Foresta Romana Company.
  - u. Scutari: three old saws of unknown make taken from the former Foresta Romana Company.
3. The 1951 Plan called for the following production from Trustlemn Stalin (Brasov):
- a. Timber cut for the sawmills: 1,100,000 cubic meters of soft wood (resinous), 30,000 cubic meters of beech; and 10,000 cubic meters of oak.
  - b. Fuel wood: 20,000 cubic meters of soft wood, 800 cubic meters of hardwood, and 1,200,000 cubic meters of beech.
  - c. Miscellaneous: 25,000 cubic meters for mine props, 2,000 cubic meters for telegraph poles, 300 cubic meters for telephone poles, and an unknown amount for railroad ties.
4. The following quantities of timber were processed by the Trustlemn Stalin in accordance with the 1951 plans:
- a. Soft wood: 963,000 cubic meters (1,100,000 had been cut, but 137,000 cubic meters were held in reserve).
  - b. Beech: 65,000 cubic meters, of which 30,000 cubic meters came from forests belonging to Trustlemn Stalin and 35,000 cubic meters from forests belonging to the Ministry of Forestry.

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- c. Oak: from 21,000 to 22,000 cubic meters, of which 10,000 cubic meters came from Trustlemn forests and 10,000 to 11,000 cubic meters from Ministry forests.
5. From 60 to 70 percent of the building timber is exported to the USSR or via the USSR to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The remaining 30 to 40 percent is used locally. All mine props go to the Petrosani, Codlea (formerly Concordia) and Capeni coal mines near Bacau. The entire output of telegraph and telephone poles and fuel wood is for local use. The greater part of the production of railroad ties is also for local use.
  6. Trustlemn has a deficit because it is forced to deliver both round and cut timber at low, fixed prices. One cubic meter of round timber (fir or pine) direct from the mill, including transport and handling, costs 700 lei. As a result, wages paid to cutters are low in proportion to work norms. Cutters are paid 210 lei per day and are required to produce these norms: 2 cubic meters in 8 hours under difficult conditions; 3 cubic meters in 8 hours under average conditions; and 4 cubic meters in 8 hours under favorable conditions. Sovromlemn, in order to induce reluctant workers, declared all its areas as difficult. Workers who are able to cut 4 to 5 cubic meters in 8 hours can earn from 500 to 600 lei per day.
  7. Workers live in barracks and receive hot meals. Weekly rations include: 5 kgs. corn meal, 2 kgs. of bread, 1 kg. of sheep's cheese, 1 kg. of bacon, and the normal ration of sugar and oil. The cost of these foodstuffs was deducted from earnings at official prices. Sick funds, 10 percent of wages, were paid by the company, but the workers paid income tax.
  8. Most sawmills are used to full capacity. The working speed is 35 to 50 cubic meters per second of forward motion into the saws, most of which make from 220 to 260 rpm (a small number of saws make from 280 to 300 rpm). The production plan for 1951 called for the processing of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cubic meters of crude timber per hour. Two shifts operate each saw for a total working day of 16 hours, thereby yielding 56 cubic meters per day, or about 17,400 cubic meters per year. For a total of 76 saws, the annual production should have been approximately 1,322,000 cubic meters. Actual production in 1951 was approximately 1,050,000 cubic meters. The shortage of approximately 272,000 cubic meters was caused by three factors: the mill at Govasna processed only 54,000 cubic meters instead of the estimated 140,000 cubic meters; because the mill operates in a poorly wooded district; a shortage of workers which is occasioned by higher rates paid by Sovromlemn; and the deterioration of the saws.
  9. Sovromlemn<sup>1</sup> controls fewer forest areas and sawmills than the Trustlemn, but the equipment of its mills, although old, is better. The only new saws imported by Sovromlemn are two  rapid saws with a forward movement of 60 cubic meters per minute and a capacity of 160 cubic meters in eight hours. The saws have been installed in the Falcan sawmill. 50X1-HUM
  10. Before nationalization, every owner or leaseholder of forests was required to replant the cut areas under the supervision of the State Office of Woods and Forests. After nationalization this office, under the Ministry of Afforestation, has had the management of all forests in the flat country. Trustlemn is required to report each area in which timber has been cut in the past three months. Reforestation is carried out by the State Office of Woods and Forests, which plants saplings from the state nurseries and supervises their growth for three years.
  11. The following are officials of the Ministry of Wood and Paper Industry:
    - a. Dr. Bela Charap, Ministerial Adviser.  50X1-HUM

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- b. Miklos Bardos, Ministerial Director. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- c. Jenő Willinger, Director. [redacted]
- d. Bela Szanto, section head. [redacted]
- e. Weiner (fnu), head of the section for industrialization [redacted]
- f. Landmann (fnu), head of the supply section.
- g. Friedrich Camill, head of the production section.
- h. Isidor Drach, head of the production section.
- i. Moshe Rosenfeld, head of the labor and wages section, [redacted]
- j. Klarmann (fnu), head of the planning section [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- k. Jacob Jager, technical adviser.
- l. Lowy, Liviu, technical adviser.

## 12. The following are officials of Trustleem, Stalin:

- a. Sandor Istok, general manager. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- b. Sandor Janovits, assistant manager. [redacted]
- c. Carol Feiger, production chief. [redacted]
- d. Wolf (fnu), head of the production section. [redacted]
- e. Kleiner Hochstadt, head of industrialization department. [redacted]
- f. Oskar Roth, head of the industrialization section. [redacted]
- g. Leopold Berl, head of the transport department. [redacted]
- h. Samuila Gal, section head in the transport department. [redacted]
- i. Stefan Scheiber, labor and wages. [redacted]
- j. Emeric Polatscheck, labor and wages. [redacted]
- k. Armin Kovari, labor and wages. [redacted]
- l. Emeric Bartok, head of the delivery and control section. [redacted]



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1.  Comment. Sovromlemn is the joint Soviet-Rumanian timber exploiting organization which is entirely subservient to the interests of the USSR. At the end of December 1951, Sovromlemn operated approximately 30 mills with a total of 106 saws.  50X1-HUM



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